

THE PRESIDENT'S ORDER

Closing the Doors of the White House to Office Seekers

MAY PROVE TO BE VERY POPULAR

To All Except the Office Seekers—It Will Not Only Relieve Mr. Cleveland of the Nuisances, but Will Afford Senators and Representatives an Opportunity to Take Breath. Why the Order Was Issued—The Rush Transferred from the White House to the Departments—Washington News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8.—The full results of the President's order closing his door to office seekers was not apparent at the white house today, for Monday is reserved by Mr. Cleveland for the uninterrupted attention to public business outside of interviews. His only visitors this morning were Secretaries Gresham and Lamont who spent some time in Cleveland's private room. But a partial effect of the President's statement was the increased attendance of callers on Private Secretary Thurber. Many of them called, so they said, "merely to pay their respects," and several left "P. H. C." cards for Mr. Cleveland to show him that they appreciated to its fullest extent the hint conveyed in the closing sentence of his circular that "applicants for office will prejudice their prospects by remaining in Washington to await results."

It can be stated on authority that the President decided to issue the statement without consultation with any one. He did not even ask for the opinions of members of his cabinet. The new rulings were practically decided on last Friday but it is understood the President has contemplated the innovation for some time, the delay being probably due to the hope that the rush for office through personal calls would cease.

It is believed that one effect of the new order of things will be to send applicants in increased numbers to the various cabinet offices. Judging from the crowds at some of the executive departments to-day this result has already become apparent.

The President's order formed the chief topic among politicians to-day. The expressions regarding it varied in character according to the condition of the speaker. Senators and representatives with large and active constituencies were inclined to favor the President's stand, for it relieved them of a great deal of pressure from importuning followers who needs must be presented to the President and their claims for office advocated. At the same time, the proclamation is not taken to apply as a bar to senators and representatives, nor to mean that they cannot present themselves at the white house to discuss patronage with the President. The politicians say that the order will have the effect of making a close corporation of the patronage system by giving senators and representatives the sole right to talk with the President about appointments, and that the President will thus be debared from hearing the voice of the people at large on the fitness of candidates put forward for appointment to office.

In opposition to these opinions, some arguments are advanced on the President's side of the case. It is urged that he has borne with patience the personal solicitations of the people for two months; that as a matter of fact the personal presence of the applicants is seldom necessary. Papers and endorsements are filed in the cases of offices for which the majority of his callers have been applicants, and action is taken upon the papers in the case alone. The President cannot remember the names of those who seek personal interview, to say nothing of the claims for preferment which they put forward. There are times of course, when the President would like to meet certain men who are recommended for appointment, but in that case he can call for them. It is argued that the denial of personal interviews does not cut off the right of citizens to make endorsements or put forward candidates. They may file all the papers they wish to, and when the question of filling a certain office comes up the claim of each applicant will be given attention. It is stated on the best authority that the order of the President was decided upon at the cabinet meeting last Friday. The President said that he now had more important business which demanded his attention than he had during the entire four years of his previous administration. To these matters he had no time to devote himself on account of the crowds of men continually demanding his time to importune him for positions. The time for human endurance had come to an end and something had to be done.

Presidential Appointments.
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8.—The President to-day announced the following appointments:

H. W. Smith, of Utah, to be associate justice of the supreme court of the territory of Utah; Everett G. Ellinwood, of Arizona, to be attorney of the United States for the territory of Arizona.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Senator Faulkner, chairman of the committee on territories, has selected, in addition to himself, Senators Hill, Platt, Bate and Davis as the sub-committee to investigate the condition of the territories seeking admission to the union.

President Young, of the base ball league, has issued a letter to umpires instructing them to enforce rigidly rules 27 and 32 regarding base running.

A decision of the question as to the constitutionality of the Chinese exclusion law is expected from the supreme court next Monday.

The national banks have been called on to furnish a statement of their condition at the close of business on May 4 last.

The White Caps at Brook Haven, Miss., plead guilty and were sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

Lizzie Borden was arraigned in the superior court at New Bedford, Mass., yesterday and plead not guilty.

Michael Davitt will resign his seat in parliament owing to his financial embarrassment.

WARD H. LAMON DEAD.

Lincoln's Trusted Friend Dies at Martinsburg—His Death Not Unexpected—A Brilliant Career—His Part During the Civil War—Lincoln's Confidence in Him. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

MARTINSBURG, W. VA., May 8.—Col. Ward Hill Lamon died here at midnight last night. His death was not unexpected, as he had been in failing health for some time.

Colonel Lamon was one of the best known men in the country and his death removes one of the last of those survivors of the war period who enjoyed intimate relations with President Lincoln. No man in the country was on more confidential terms with the martyred President. It was this fact that peculiarly equipped him for the work of writing the life of Lincoln, which is regarded as the most authentic biography of the great emancipator which has yet been published. He was a man of brilliant attainments, and his prominence in politics in the stirring days of civil war gave him a national reputation.

HIS CAREER.

Colonel Lamon was born in Winchester in 1828. He had a common school education, and at one time taught school himself. At the age of seventeen he began the study of medicine, but soon abandoned that study for law. At nineteen he went to Illinois and settled in the town of Danville. He attended lectures at the Louisville, Ky., law school in the same class with John A. Logan, Milton Darham and others who afterward became prominent in national affairs. Upon the completion of his studies he returned to Danville and practiced law in the courts of that, the Eighth judicial court of Illinois, in which Lincoln had a large practice. A friendship sprang up between these two men which lasted as long as Lincoln lived and which resulted in a partnership for the practice of law. Subsequently Lamon was elected state's attorney for that district and continued to hold that office until called by Mr. Lincoln to accompany him to Washington. It was Colonel Lamon upon whom Mr. Lincoln and his friends chiefly relied to see the President-elect safe through to the national capital, and as marshal of the District of Columbia to guard him afterwards. It is believed by many who are familiar with Washington affairs at that time, that had Mr. Lamon been in the city on the 14th of April, 1865, that appalling tragedy at Ford's theatre would have been averted.

IMPORTANT TRUSTS.

In addition to his duties as marshal of the District of Columbia and of the supreme court of the United States, Lamon was often entrusted with important and confidential missions, like those to General Anderson, of Fort Sumter fame, and to Governor Pickens, of South Carolina. On these missions no formal credentials or written instructions were deemed necessary, but he usually had with him an informal note from the President.

Colonel Lamon was aide-de-camp on Governor Yates' staff, and held a commission as colonel during the war. His military services in the field were of short duration, from May, 1861, to December of that year. In May he had been authorized to organize and command a regiment of volunteer infantry, and subsequently his command was increased to a brigade. His headquarters were at Williamsport, Maryland.

When General Patterson crossed the Potomac river to meet Gen. Joseph E. Johnson, Colonel Lamon accompanied the movement as a volunteer aide-de-camp on General Caldwell's staff. After the assassination of President Lincoln, Colonel Lamon resigned the office of marshal of the District and resumed the practice of his profession with Hon. Jeremiah S. Black and his son, Chauncey F. Black. He gave up business some years ago on account of impaired health, and has sojourned in Europe most of the time in search of recuperation. In 1872 he published the Life of Abraham Lincoln, and had at the time of his death in preparation a three volume work on his reminiscences of Lincoln and the war.

Some years ago Col. Lamon took a prominent part in West Virginia politics, and was the Republican nominee for Congress in the Second District in 1876, but was defeated by Hon. B. F. Martin. He did not again enter the political field.

THE REPUBLICAN LEAGUE.

Delegates Arriving in Louisville—President Clarkson on the Ground.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 8.—Delegates to the convention of national Republican clubs are coming on every train and to-morrow evening the city will be full of members of the grand old party. Among this morning's arrivals were President James S. Clarkson, of the league; Committeemen J. H. Manley, of Maine, C. A. Hobart, of New Jersey, L. Stewart, of New York, and David Martin, of Pennsylvania. These came on a special train from Philadelphia and were accompanied by a number of Philadelphians.

Thomas Carter, chairman of the Republican national executive committee, arrived to-night. He says that he does not expect any trouble from Mr. De Young's efforts to preside at the coming meeting of the committee. The Ohio delegation arrived to-day and say that it is settled that W. L. Squire, of Ohio, will be the next president of the league. The California boys reached the city this evening and they have a candidate for the presidency.

What White will Pay.

NEW YORK, May 8.—S. V. White, whose failure was recently announced at the stock exchange, sent the following communication to the exchange this afternoon:

"Please announce to the members of the exchange that I have collected from my brokers in the exchange who were doing business for me sufficient balances that will enable me to pay 25 per cent of my adjusted differences to members who are my creditors. If they send statements to my office to-morrow morning I will send checks as above."

[Signed]

S. V. WHITE.

Blacksmith Shops Tied Up.

CHICAGO, May 8.—About 700 Chicago horseshoers went on strike to-day for shorter hours. The strike does not affect the street car horseshoers or its employees. It applies only to the custom shops, which throughout the city almost without exception are tied up completely.

MET DEATH FIRMLY.

Carlyle Harris is Electrocutied in Sing Sing Prison.

THE END OF A REMARKABLE CASE.

The Alleged Wife Poisoner, Whose Trial and Conviction Attracted the Attention of the Whole World, Dies in the Electric Chair, While Thousands Believe Him Innocent of the Crime With Which He Was Charged—His Mother Watches for the Signal Flag from the Window of her Room—Her Statement.



CARLYLE HARRIS.

SING SING, N. Y., May 8.—Bright spring sunshine did not lighten the gloom that hung over Sing Sing prison this morning. Guards moved about with quiet tread and voices were hushed as if within the presence of death. The air of suffocation which one feels at a funeral filled the place in spite of the clear atmosphere of a perfect spring day. At other electrocutions there has been levity and indifference about the prison, but the dawn of Carlyle Harris' last day was observed by quiet due to the appreciation that he was no ordinary culprit, but a man whose crime and whose death will be historic.

Not since the first electrocution at Sing Sing, when four men, Slocum, Smilers, Jugo and Wood, were put to death with the experimental apparatus then in use, has there been such an interest displayed here. Throngs of people gathered on the hillside overlooking the gray walls of the prison. They could not hope to catch a glimpse of Harris or see the implement of death, but they gazed with morbid curiosity at the building from which the doomed man was not to emerge until soul and body were parted. To-day the crowds began assembling early, and they were larger and of a more intelligent class of people than is usually drawn to this spot. The fact that Harris is of a cultured class is appreciated. The electrocutions which have preceded the one to-day were the going to death of brutes who had killed fellow beings and about whose guilt there was no doubt, and in whose case there was little to arouse sympathy.

MARVELOUS SELF CONTROL.

Contrary to the usual custom here the death warrant was not read by the warden at midnight. The doomed man had been told, however, when the end would come. He retired early last night, and though he showed no signs of breaking down he was more nervous and excitable than usual. Principal Keeper Connaughton said this morning that Harris rested well. He did not sleep much, and what thoughts racked his brain no one will ever know. His self-control was marvelous. His only sign of agitation was the constant smoking of cigarettes. He was up early this morning. He looked over the manuscript which he had prepared to be given out to the press by his relatives after the final scene in his dramatic life had ended and the curtain had been rung down.

At 8 o'clock Harris ate a light breakfast. He was cool and collected and appeared to be capable of going through the ordeal which awaited him.

The first witnesses to arrive were Dr. Daniels, of Buffalo, and Col. E. A. Rockwell, who reached the prison together at 9:20 o'clock. They were followed shortly by Dr. C. S. Grant, of Saratoga; Dr. D. R. Kidd, of Newburg; Dr. Payne, of Yonkers, and Dr. D. P. Morrill, of Elmira.

At half past 9 o'clock a column of black smoke curled up from a tall chimney at the northern end of the prison enclosure. The engines which operate the dynamo had been started preparatory to the official test by State Electrician Davis.

A MOTHER'S TERRIBLE SUSPENSE.

Mrs. Harris having made her last farewell to her son on Saturday remained at the Ambler house shut in from all visitors. Her youngest son Allen was with her. She was calm and less nervous than usual and awaited with fearful silence the sign which would inform her that her son Carlyle had passed out from this world. The flag announcing the successful conclusion of the execution which was raised from the roof of the warden's house could be seen from the windows of the room which Mrs. Harris occupied in Ambler house and there she and her son Allen watched and waited with straining eyes and subdued grief for the fatal signal.

The Rev. John C. S. Wells, the prison chaplain, went into Harris' room after 9 o'clock this morning and remained for an hour. After he came out Dr. Irving went in, and found Harris showing some signs of nervousness, but otherwise all right. He said afterward that Harris did not ask for morphine or any other stimulant. His only request was for two oranges. They were served to him. Harris was shaved and had his hair cut at 10:30. He then put on a new suit of clothes furnished by the state.

Electrician Davis, accompanied by the warden and the witnesses who had arrived, proceeded to the execution room, where the final test of the death-dealing apparatus was made at 11:40 o'clock. A board on which were run twenty-four incandescent lights was placed across the arms of the death chair and the current was turned on

full head, showing a voltage of 1,700. The current was turned off for a time and then thrown on. The electrician said everything was satisfactory and the party retired at 11:50.

ALL IN READINESS.

The witnesses were all assembled in the warden's office at 11 o'clock. There were 27 of them. Seven were physicians and ten were newspaper men. The others were state officials and friends of the warden. It was 12:16 p. m. when Warden Durston announced that everything was in readiness and invited the witnesses down stairs. The witnesses entered and seated themselves on wooden stools arranged in a half circle at the west end of the room and facing the chair. Warden Durston accompanied by Dr. Irvine, Head Keeper Connaughton and four guards preceded the witnesses. While they seated themselves Electrician Davis attached the wires to the battery of lamps and turned on 1,700 volts. He finished testing the apparatus at 12:36 and announced that all was ready. Connaughton and two guards then went for Harris. He was awaiting the final summons in his cell. With him were Chaplain Wells. Harris was ready in a moment and the little procession was quickly formed. Screens had been placed in front of the other cells, so that the men who will soon meet Harris' fate did not see him as he went out with a guard on either side and the faithful chaplain following him.

FACING DEATH.

He looked alight and pale as he stepped into the room. He paused an instant on the threshold and looked calmly over the assembled witnesses. Kind hearted Warden Durston had stepped over to the reporters and asked them to conceal their pads, saying, "Harris might not like it." The pads were put out of sight and Harris merely looked over the people, scanning their faces as his eyes swept around the room. He walked entirely alone just behind Connaughton and wavered for a moment, more from not knowing which way he was expected to go than from weakness. Connaughton pointed to the chair and without even a look of curiosity at the thing which was to end his career, he dropped in the seat. As he did so, he began to talk in a low voice. He said:

"I have a word to say if the warden will permit."

He paused and repeated: "I would like to say something if I have the warden's consent."

Warden Durston stepped to the chair and said:

"What did you wish to say?"

Harris then in a weak voice, as though each word cost him a powerful effort, said:

"I have no further reservation to make. I desire to say that I am absolutely innocent."

Those were his last words. After uttering them he seemed relieved and settled back in the chair to which he had already been strapped. State Detective Jackson attached the electrode to Harris' right leg, which was bared to the knee, a slit in the trousers having been made in advance. Eaton placed the helmet containing the other electrode on the head. Electrician Davis attached the wires to the two electrodes. All of this work was done quicker than the telling of it and then the guards stepped back. Davis, who had gone to the switchboard, said: "All ready." There was an instant pause while every man in the room held their breath. Then Halston raised his hand.

THE DEATH SHOCK.

A sharp click from the lever and the form in the chair straightened up till the straps creaked. It was just 12:40 by the stop watch held by Dr. Morrill. A current of 1,700 volts passed through the body of Carlyle Harris. In two seconds Davis threw the switch back so that only 150 volts were on. Dr. Daniels still held his hand aloft and one finger pointed above as though to indicate that the soul of the man in the chair had passed upward. Then his arm fell and in just 55½ seconds the current was shut off.

Doctors Irvine and Habersham immediately stepped forward and examined the body, which had settled back limp in the chair. Dr. Irvine opened the coat and vest and tore away the shirt over the heart. He applied the stethoscope and, after listening for heart beats, turned and shook his head. This was two minutes after the first contact, and Dr. Daniels then invited the other physicians to step forward and examine the body.

Life was extinct and it was plain to all who were present that death had come at the first touch of the current. The only sign of animation after the current was turned on was a slow movement of the little finger of the right hand and that was evidently due to the muscular contraction caused by the current and not by the volition of the subject in the chair.

All the physicians present expressed themselves satisfied that death had been instantaneous. There was no sign of steaming at the points of contact, and aside from a purplish tinge appearing on the skin, there was no change in the appearance of the body.

As the witnesses passed out of the building one of the newspaper men fainted and was carried out by friends. He recovered in a few minutes.

Mrs. Harris viewed the raising of the black flag from the window of her room in a boarding house.

When the ominous signal floated on the soft breeze, she turned quietly away, resigned and calm, as she has been for the past few days. She said she would see the newspaper men this afternoon and give them her statement.

At 12:54 Allen Harris arrived at the prison, and Keeper Connaughton escorted him to the room in which the body of his brother lay. He notified Warden Durston that an undertaker would call at the prison this afternoon to remove the body of his brother.

The witnesses were escorted to the warden's office when all was over, and each one signed the official statement required by law. Doctors Irvine and Daniels conducted the autopsy, which was begun ten minutes after the electrocution was over.

"MURDERED."

At 3 o'clock Undertaker Kipp, who carries on his business in the village of Sing Sing, drove up to the prison. He procured the prison physician's certificate of the cause of Harris' death, and then drove into the prison grounds through the southeasterly gate. In his wagon was a highly polished oak casket, which was carried into the death chamber, where the body of Harris, dressed in a dark suit of prison made goods, re-

posed upon a table. The body was placed in the casket. The undertaker refused to disclose the plans for the disposition of the body.

The silver plate upon the cover of the casket contained this inscription:

CARLYLE W. HARRIS,
MURDERED MAY 8, 1893.
Aged 25 years, 7 months, 13 days.
"He would not if we had known."
THE JULY.

A MOTHER'S LOVE.

There was a very impressive scene at the Ambler House in the afternoon when Mrs. Harris saw the reporters. It was a few minutes after three o'clock. This remarkable woman had endured, not only the grief of a mother losing her first born, but had suffered the agony of having her son, whom she believed innocent, branded as a murderer and killed by the state, and yet she stood there calm and passive, waiting for the score of newspaper men to enter. Then facing them with dry eyes and a firm voice she said:

"It has been said that Carlyle Harris was guilty because he shed no tears when Helen Potts died. I shed no tears now, and God knows I loved Carl Harris."

"My boy was innocent. You men who saw him die know that he went to the chair an innocent man. With his last words he declared his innocence, and yet he has been killed. He has been judicially murdered. His last statement was to have been given to me as soon as he was dead and I have not received it yet. I don't think I shall ever see it, at least not as my boy wrote. It was my boy's last wish that it be given out to-day, but I am powerless to carry it out."

Mrs. Harris then gave out a statement for publication in part as follows: "Though an innocent boy has been judicially murdered, I can praise him for even this last ordeal. As soon as I saw my boy, I felt he had grown spiritually. He made no professions of conversion, but very quietly told me he prayed to God, had asked His forgiveness, and (though not sure of immortality) trusted in God for the future. There was no confession of the crime for which he was charged—how could there be? He felt very deeply the disgrace his execution brought upon us, but I told him I thanked God I was Carlyle Harris' mother and I could say what few mothers can say, that in his twenty-three years of life he had not given me one unkind word or ever disobeyed an expressed command. We agreed that God's way must be best. A last word of thanks to the hundreds who have felt for and believed in Carl. I know no friend who has not proved himself Carl's friend. My last word would be a testimony to God's great goodness in proving my boy's innocence beyond a reasonable doubt and in sustaining us in this hour of trial."

THE ALLEGED CRIME.

The recent proceedings in the case of Carlyle W. Harris have made the public familiar with the crime for which he paid the death penalty to-day.

When nineteen years old Harris began to study medicine, and spent the school year of 1888-89 in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. In 1889 he went to live at Ocean Grove, N. J., with his mother, and there met Mary Helen Potts, aged eighteen years, to whom he was secretly married February 17, 1890. Harris is alleged to have become tired of his young wife, and on January 20, 1891, Harris gave her four pills for the headache, telling her to take one each night. The pills contained morphine and made her worse, but her mother said that Carlyle knew what was best for her, and the girl took the fourth pill on the night of January 31, and died the next morning. The apparent preparations Harris had made to clear himself of suspicion, the refusal to allow the girl to be buried under his name and the conflicting stories he told caused suspicion to be directed toward himself. He was indicted on May 13, 1891, brought to trial on January 14, 1892, and three weeks later the jury found him guilty of murder in the first degree. Hon. George Raines, of Rochester, was appointed a commissioner by the governor, to hear the new testimony on which Recorder Smyth had denied a new trial. Commissioner Raines reported that there was no testimony to show that Miss Potts was a confirmed morphine eater, and on this report the governor declined to extend clemency to Harris.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Miss Phoebe Cousins Makes Another Effort For Recognition—A Fine Electrical Display.

CHICAGO, May 8.—The feature of the day in official circles at the World's Fair grounds was the effort of Miss Phoebe Cousins, of Missouri, to abrogate the action of the board of lady managers in adjourning sine die. After the national commission had been in session a few minutes, Miss Cousins appeared before that body and demanded recognition as a member of the national commission. She based her claim, she said, upon the decision of Judge Blodgett, of the United States district court. The board of lady managers, by those decisions, was a sub-committee of the national commission. A sine die adjournment had been rushed through the board of lady managers, but she had not adjourned and wished, as a member of the national commission, to be recorded as a present, so that she could draw her salary.

At this point Commissioner Francis W. Breed, of Massachusetts, raised a point of order. His point was that Miss Cousins should present her claims in writing and that they should be reviewed by the judiciary committee. President Palmer said the point was well taken and the matter being referred to the judiciary committee on motion, Miss Cousins withdrew.

SPLENDID DISPLAY.

A magnificent display was witnessed by thousands of visitors to the fair to-night when the whole electric force within the grounds was turned on, making one of the grandest electrical illuminations ever seen in the country. Preparations had been going on for two or three days, and the culmination to-night revealed a scene as beautiful as a dream of fairy land. Thousands of electric lights gleamed from almost every crevasse of the exterior of the administration, the agricultural, the electrical, the manufactures and the liberal arts buildings. The electrical fountains on all sides sparkled in myriads of colored lights that took the form of all that is beautiful in nature. The illumination began at 8 o'clock and lasted until 11 p. m.

THE CLOSURE MOTION

Prevails and the Home Rule Bill Scores Another Victory.

MR. GLADSTONE IS STILL IN IT

And So is the Irish Measure—Vain Attempt of the Opposition to Prevent Closure—A Lengthy and Acrimonious Discussion—An Adjournment at Midnight—The Division of the Radical Party in Germany is Permanent—New Parties and Their Names—Comments of the Press. Other Foreign News.

LONDON, May 8.—In the house of commons to-day Prime Minister Gladstone stated in reply to the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain that he would propose that the ninth clause of the Irish home rule bill should be retained without alteration. This clause provides for the retention of Irish members in the imperial parliament. The speaker ruled that the instructions to the committee on the home rule bill offered by Lord Randolph Churchill and the others with a view of defeating the bill were out of order.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the home rule bill. The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain moved to postpone the clause of the bill which simply provides that on and after the appointed day there should be a legislature in Ireland. Mr. Chamberlain said it was his intention to move the postponement of every clause up to clause nine in order to begin the discussion of the bill with the most important propriety. The house, he said, had a right to know whether the government meant to adhere to the main points of the bill; otherwise the house might at any time find a new bill sprung upon them.

Mr. Gladstone replied that he declined to allow Mr. Chamberlain to reserve to himself the privilege to challenge clauses out of their order. The bill was before the house in a particular form and the government alone had a right to indicate variations from that form.

J. W. Lowther and another unionist continued to talk in a strain similar to that of their leaders, while the Irish nationalists cried "divide."

Chairman Mellor put an end to the squabble by calling the disputants to order, and Mr. Chamberlain's amendment was rejected by a vote of 270 to 213.

Charles J. Darling, Conservative, proposed to amend clause one by reaffirming the supremacy of parliament in local as well as imperial matters.

To shorten the debate the Irish members abstained from speaking on Mr. Darling's amendment, although the Conservative speakers taunted them with exceptional malignity for the purpose of involving them in a discussion. After six hours had been talked away Mr. Morley, chief secretary for Ireland, moved the closure. His motion evoked opposition yells and cries.

The closure was carried by a vote of 243 to 195.

The amendment was lost by a vote of 285 to 238.

Lord Randolph Churchill moved that the chairman of the committee report progress. It was hopeless he said to get fair play as the business of the committee was being conducted.

Mr. Gladstone resisted the motion, remarking that he was not the author of the closure rule. After an acrimonious debate the motion to report progress was rejected by a vote of 302 to 265.

Mr. Balfour moved that the chairman leave the chair.

The motion was resisted by Mr. Gladstone and was lost by a vote of 304 to 257.

The discussion dragged uneventfully to the adjournment at midnight.

NEW GERMAN PARTIES.

The Division Assumes a Permanent Form. Names of the Parties.

BERLIN, May 8.—The division of the Radical (Freisinnige) party has assumed permanent form. The stronger contingent under Eugene Richter will be known hereafter as the Radical People's party (Freisinnige Volks parte), and will co-operate with the South German Democrats under Friedrich Payer who made the bitterest one of the speeches against the government on the last day of the Reichstag and is opposed to all concessions to militarism.

The weaker contingent of the party which seceded with Major Hugo Hinze, has assumed the name of the Radical Union (Freisinnige Vereinigung).

Opinions of German Papers.

BERLIN, May 8.—The North German Gazette expresses the belief that the coming elections will repair the attack on the prestige of Germany made by the vote in the Reichstag against the army bill. The people will surely recognize that the completion of the defenses of the country is necessary to its continued existence.

The National Zeitung says that the Reichstag just dissolved was the worst parliament since the foundation of the empire, and should the electors give in to the triumvirate composed of Babel, Richter and Lieber, the ruin of Germany would be effected, peace menaced, and the achievement of the years 1800 and 1870 would be destroyed.

WARNER FAILS.

The Patent Medicine Man Finally Gives Up the Struggle.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 8.—H. H. Warner, the patent medicine man, to-day gave up the struggle against adverse fate and filed his general assignment for the benefit of creditors in the Monroe county clerk's office. No figures are given. Job E. Hodges, of New York city, is the assignee.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, showers, preceded by fair, cool, slightly cooler winds.
For Western Pennsylvania, generally fair, cool winds.
For Ohio, showers week fair, followed by showers Tuesday afternoon or night, cool winds, slightly cooler south.

THE TEMPERATURE SATURDAY.

As furnished by C. SCHMIDT, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.
7 a. m. 48
9 a. m. 48
11 a. m. 48
1 p. m. 48
3 p. m. 48
5 p. m. 48
7 p. m. 48
9 p. m. 48
11 p. m. 48
Weather—Clear.